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CORRESPONDENCE. All commun cations relating to news and edi-rial matter should be politiced. To the Editor,

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remillances should be blressed to The Res Publishing company, maha. Drafts, checks and postedice orders to a made markly to the court of the content Omaha. Drafts, checks now of the company, be made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George H. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bec Put
Ilshing company, being duty sworm, says that th
actual number of full and complete copies of Th
Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Rec prints
during the month of March, 1994, was as follows

733.225 Less reductions for unsold and returned 15,719 Daily average net circulation....

It's a long time since the hungry Nebraska democrats had their last installment of federal patronage.

Bworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 3d day of April, 1894. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Tobe Castor is once more in Washington. The remaining crop of political plums must be fast becoming ripe.

Senator Turple of Indiana must be trying to usurp the place that Senator Ingalis once occupied in the senate of the United States.

Senator Voorhees says that no matter what rumors are floating in the air, the income tax will stay in the tariff bill. If so, how long will the tariff bill stay on the statute book, in case it over gets that far?

The polite behavior of Senator Aldrich in relation to the vituperative assault made upon him on the floor of the senate by Senator Turple will command the applause of all sensible men without regard to party affiliations.

A Kansas man wants a verdict for damages because he has been persistently and publicly called Breckinridge by the defendant in his suit. Soon no one will dare to name even his dog after the notorious Kentucky congressman.

Those who would be free themselves must strike the blow. If we want to enforce the rights of the city as regards viaducts and railway crossings we must take such action as will compel railway managers to recognize and respect our rights.

Infusing a little new blood into the police force cannot but have a tendency to improve it. If now a few of the shelf-worn barnacles should be let out, the newly appointed men would have a much better opportunity to show what they can do.

Secretary Morton takes pains to deny the truth of the rumor that President Cleveland is about to make him a visit at his home in this state. The president has no hopes of turning Nebraska into the democratic column, even should he condescend to honor it with a personal visit.

The county commissioners have made a good beginning at spring house-cleaning, but it will not do for them to stop until the job has been thoroughly performed. There should be no discrimination or favoritism in bringing delinquents to time wherever a shortage exists in their accounts.

Is not the prohibition of girls from teaching in Chinese Sunday schools in Chicago a discrimination against the sex to be resented by every self-respecting woman? If men can teach the heathen Chinee to read the bible, why not also women? The women suffragists should at once drop their campaigns for equal political rights and hasten to remove this piece of rank diserimination against the Chicago girls.

The members of the building trades should endeavor to arrange wage schedules to conform to the fall in prices and rentals so that men who have the means to build this season may see their way clear to investing their money. What the masons, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plumbers, etc. most need is employment for the whole season at living wages. They derive no advantage from a feast for a month or two and a famine the balance of the year.

Omaha extends a hearty welcome to the Nebraska and Iowa dentists who are assembling here in joint convention. Closer acquaintance between members of the same profession in the two states must prove profitable to all concerned. Dentists, like other people, derive mutual advantages from knowing what one another are doing. The idea of a joint convention at Omaha of the two state societies commends itself for adoption by the various state societies of workers in all the different professional lines.

A stupid paragrapher in a local newspaper holds up the figures of a recent census bulletin to the effect that there were in the United States in 1890 11,205,228 married men and 11,126,196 married women as presenting a wonderful anomaly in social affairs and asks who can account for the discrepancy of 79,042 (?) married men for whom there are no married women. Of course there is neither anomaly nor discrepancy. The surplus of married men simply represents the number of immigrants whose wives have not yet joined them in this country.

The death of Senator Francis B. Stockbridge of Michigan makes another vacance in the senate to be filled by appointment this time from one of the northern states. There seems to be a strange fatality hover ing over the senate that has carried away so many of its members in a few short months. Senator Stockbridge, while not a brilliant statesman, had given complete satisfaction to the people of Michigan as the representative of that state, being re-elected in 1893 after the expiration of his first term In the senate. His loss will be felt with keen regret, particularly by the republican party, of which he was a devoted member. | threatened by the movement of troops from

RAILROAD INVESTMENTS IN THE WEST. According to the Chicago correspondent

of the New York Evening Post, the proposition of the Kansas State Railway commission to compel the railroads in that state to make material reductions in freight charges is recarded by railway managers as a purely political move. Against this cut in freight rates a vigorous protest is to be made by managers of Chicago systems who have divisions in Kansas, and if the commissioners still persist in reducing rates an appeal will be made to the United States courts for relief on the ground that a road cannot be compelled to carry freight without fair compensation. To emphasize the declaration that Kansas is not a desirable state in which to own railroad property, the contributor to the New York paper points to the fact that within the last few months at least two lines have been abandoned because of their inability to earn operating expenses. It is also said that the leading roads in the state are all saddled with branches that give equally poor returns; also, that not a road in the state has for years earned a dividend for the stockholders, and there is little prospect of their being able to do so while they are hampered by the class of legislation that has dominated the last few years and burdened by excessive state and municipal taxes.

Now, who is responsible for the bankruptcy of the Kansas roads and the failure of investors in railway property west of the Mississippi to realize fair returns in the shape of dividends. The state of Kansas has 8,500 miles of railroad, or about the same mileage as that of the state of Ohio. One half of this mileage would have been ample for all the traffic in that state for years to come. But railroad construction rings who were for the most part the promoters of railroad enterprises in Kansas, as they have been in all the states west of the Mississippi, found the building of railroads very profitable. There were millions in it for the little and big Credit Mobeliers so long as a pratrie read built and equipped for \$15,000 to \$20,000 per mile could be bonded for \$30,-000 per mile and stocked for \$30,000 more

per mile. This is why most of these railroads have not earned dividends for years, and some of them have to be abandoned because they do not pay operating expenses and interest on their bended debt. Could anything else be expected when the roads were mortgaged for twice as much as they were worth, and wrecked after they were built by stock gamblers and speculators. There is scarcely a road today in Kanyas that has not been exploited and pillaged by railroad wreckers, who now charge up the deficit in their income to legislative interference. Take the western railroads as they are, mile for mile, and they would readily earn a fair income, say from 6 to 10 per cent on what they can be built for today or what they actually cost.

But it is preposterous to insist that these roads should be made to earn operating expenses, interest on bonds double or trable their actual value, and dividends on millions of watered stock besides. Is there a store building, mill, or factory anywhere in this country that will pay taxes and yield a rental of from 5 to 10 per cent on the cost of the ground and structure ten or twenty years ago? Would not the owners be satisfied now with a fair rental on present value?

Does it not stand to reason that investors in railroads must expect to share the conditions of investors in any other class of property? The facts about the rate reductions are simply these: In Kansas, as well as in every other state,

the railroads have lowered rates only when they have been compelled to do so. Every proposition for a reduction of charges has been met with "a vigorous protest" and "denounced as unjust." They have exerted very influence at their command to block legislation and to secure control of railroad commissions. When on some occasions they have been unable to thwart the will of the people in the legislature by means of a corrupt lobby or to restrain the railroad commission from making an attempt to do its duty, they have boldly disobeyed the laws and have inaugurated dilatory proceedings in the courts to prevent them from being enforced against them. This policy they evidently propose to continue, over riding statutes, resisting taxation and ignoring the orders of executive officers. The policy which alone has brought on the sentiment against the railroads, that has been the occasion of the recent efforts to secure rate reductions is to be persisted in, because it is expected to enable them to evade all

state regulation whatever. Railroad building has doubtless been overdone in most of the states west of the Mississippi, but that fact does not justify the systematic misrepresentation of the cause that has led to the depreciation of railroad property. Having piled up the debt on their own roads by reckless management and construction frauds until carried down by the interest charge on an inflated capitalization, they blame it all to "the class of legislation which has dominated the last few years." although they have never permitted

any of that legislation to go into full force. The railroads have brought down upon themselves the state legislation of which they complain. Their course in defying its mandates is not well calculated to secure sympathetic consideration of their objections. If the west is not a desirable place in which to own railway property-a statement that is not to be conceded-it is be cause the railroad managers have made it so.

FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW. The report made to the War department by Captain Scriven of the signal service of the army relative to the strategic advantages of the Nicaragua canal, presents a timely view of that project, now that congress is soon to be asked to determine whether the government shall become financially responsible for it. The advantage to the United States of being able to concentrate its Atlantic and Pacific fleets, in the event of war, without having to send one of them around Cape Horn, is recognized by Captain Scriven, and he points out a number of less important military advantages which this country would derive from this waterway. But in order that the United States shall be secure in the enjoyment of these advantages he urges that the canal must be absolutely under the control of the government. Moreover, there must be adequate provision made for its defense, the fortification of the termini, according to this authority, being a vital point to be insisted on. As to a proposed naval station on Lake Nicaragua, he does not think one necessary, suggesting that its purposes would be best accomplished by warships cruising by sea against the enemy, or concentrating near the threatened coast. In the opinion of Captain Scriven not only do the military advantages of the canal depend upon our controlling It, but the existence of the canal would be a very great disadvantage to us if we did not control it, because, should the canal fall into an enemy's hands, our coast would be doubly in danger from cruisers, and, were the enemy Eng-

land, our land frontiers would be seriously

Australia and the Pacific colonies, possibly from India. "In such a war," says Captain Scriven, "the United States must hold the canal to the end, or, as a last resort, must

disable it." If the views of this military authority be sound, and they certainly seem plausible, if the Nicarsgua canal is ever built it will be necessary for the government to control it absolutely, as well in time of peace as in war, in order to render the strategic advantages of this waterway secure, and this would involve the maintenance of a much stronger navy than we now have and of military posts outside of our domains. This would mean a revolution in our foreign policy of very doubtful wisdom, and it would also mean a large annual expenditure on the part of the government, which the strategic advantages might not fully compensate for. Of course, if the government must have absolute control of the canal, the government should build it, and this it is not now prepared to do and is not likely to be for years to come, assuming that the people would approve of its doing so.

It has been reported that England is seeking to gain control of the construction of the canal, and this will very likely be used to influence congress in favor of the proposition to involve the government financially in the project. There is probably no substantial ground for the report, though there is reason to believe that England would like to control the canal if it were practicable, The proposed waterway would undoubtedly be of great advantage to that country, but hardly sufficient to justify England in risking the serious disturbance of friendly relations with the United States.

OMAHA TO THE FORE. The Commercial club made a very good start during its first year in bringing together all the active business and professional men of Omaha with the sole object in view of promoting the growth and prosperity of the city. While its efforts met with a good deal of encouragement at the outset, and much good has already been accomplished in advertising Omaha and pointing out the opportunities and advantages offered to investors, a great deal yet remains to be done. In all such organizations as the Commercial club the burden of the work falls upon the comparative few, and they are llable to become discouraged because their efforts are not backed sufficiently by the business men and property ewners who have the most at stake in the city's commercial prosperity. It is to be hoped that the Commercial club has not yet reached this critical stage. That there is danger of such a condition of things must be evident to everybody conversant with the efforts the managers of the club have recently made to stimulate public interest in enterprises they desire to encourage and promote. It is no use mincing about matters or concealing the true state of facts. Omaha is lamentab'y in want of a general awakening to the absolute necessity of energetic action to vitalize her commerce. Other towns, notably Minneapolis and Kansas City, are stimulating local trade by excursions and giving substantial aid to factories, mills and new jobbing houses. These towns have, through their Commercial clubs, achieved a great deal in the past, and are doing everything that seems within bounds to bring about a revival of business activity.

The Omaha Commercial club can do much in the same direction for this city if the efforts of its officers and board are properly seconded. Can we afford to remain inactive and let the town go backward when the tidal wave of western progress is almost in sight?

LOOKING TO THE AMERICAN MARKET. That British manufacturers are expecting to secure a much larger share of the Amerimany years in the event of the passage of the pending tariff bill there can be no doubt. Representatives of these manufacturers are now in the United States taking orders for goods subject to the enactment of the Wilson bill, and they are offering inducements which enable them to obtain orders. Evidence of this was furnished in the last report of the R. G. Dun mercantile agency, which told of the visit to the agency of a representative of an extensive manufacturing establishment at Manchester, who explained that he was booking orders for dress goods and other woolens, subject to the passage of the tariff bill, at a very much reduced figure from the prices prevailing now. This gentleman said that prices are now very low in England in his line and trade is dull but he thought the effect of the enactment of the new tariff as proposed would be to greatly stimulate production at all the British factories and in a few months the demand from America would overtax the looms and spindles of Great Britain. He anticipated that within a year prices there will be fully as high as they are now on this side of the ocean. "If his conclusions are correct," said the report of the mercantile agency, "it is easy to explain the giee with which he looks forward to the next season's American trade."

The interesting and instructive suggestion contained in this statement is that the British manufacturers are preparing, in confident anticipation of the democratic tariff bill becoming law, to rush goods into the American market at prices much lower than the same classes of goods can be made for here, with the intention to seriously cripple or drive out of business the American manufacturers. If successful in accomplishing this, and the British manufacturers can afford to lose heavily for a time in order to accomplish it, as soon as they shall have se cured control of this market or obtained such a foothold here as they believe to be safe, they will advance the price of their goods and compel the American consumers to pay as much or more than they do at present. This is the plain meaning of the explanation of his business in this country which the representative of the Manchester establishment gave to the mercantile agency. The salvation of the manufacturers of Great Britain largely depends upon their being able to greatly enlarge their trade with this country, and they see in the pending tariff bill the promise of doing this. Can any rational man doubt that they will make every possible effort to improve to the fullest extent their opportunity if the proposed legislation favoring them is enacted? The British manufacturers understand fully that in order to obtain here the foothold they desire they must break down the American manufac turers. This means a costly contest, but they are prepared to make it, because they also understand that if they can get possession of this market to the extent they wish they could retrieve their losses with interest,

It is quite probable that the representative of the Manchester establishment was oversanguine in anticipating that the results hoped for by the British manufacturers will be realized within a year. The overthrow of American industries could hardly be accomplished in so short a time, though they might be seriously crippled. American manufacturers will not surrender their home market without a hard struggle to retain it, for, in addition to the incentive of self-preservation,

they will be encouraged to hold out against a destructive competition by the assurance that democratic pelicy cannot be permanent. But the centest, if it shall come, will involve not only a great loss to capital, but a very much greater sacrifice on the part of labor. In order to enable American manufacturers to fight British competition under the circumstances indicated, American labor must fall to the British standard. This is the most lamentable aspect, of the threatened situa-

The late Frank Haiton, whose untimely death all who enjoyed his friendship deeply deplore, was a man whose successful career attested a superior order of ability. He was in a very full sense a "self-made man," having enjoyed few advantages in his youth except such as he found in a printing office and his advance to political prominence and business success was due to strong native capacity, which surmounted obstacles and made opportunities. As postmaster general in the administration of President Arthur he made a good record, improving the efficiency of the postal service and introducing better business methods into the department. As one of the editors and proprietors of the Washington Post he showed marked ability, and the success of that journal-the only morning daily that has ever achieved a real success in the national capital-bears testimony to the good judgment and sound perception of Mr. Hatton. But little past the prime of life when stricken, his untimely taking off is a cause of sincere regret, which none will feel more keenly than members of the newspaper profession, among whom he was widely known and most cordially es-

Major Handy, writing in the Chicago Inter Ocean, says that the resemblance which Editor Stead professed to see between the United States and Russia had at least to a certain extent been noticed long ago by himself when traveling in the land of the czar. He confines his analogy, however, to the physical topography of the country, the general appearance of the cities and a few minor points. The parallel drawn by Stead between the people of the two countries, and more particularly between their governments, is on the other hand rejected with emphasis. That the people of Russia recognize the existence of greater individual freedom on this side of the Atlantic is proved by their constant immigration to the United States. The strength of the immigration tide is an approximately accurate measure of the attractions which the two countries offer to their citizens.

It has been the practice in this county to elect men to the district bench without special reference to their politics. It so happened a few years ago that the majority of the judges were democratic. As a result the bench named a majority of the members of the park commission who were democrats. The whirligig of time, however, finds six republicans on the district bench and a park commissioner is to be named within a few days. There are many good republicans in Omaha eminently fit for a place on the park

Although the debate on the general features of the tariff bill in the senate has been closed, it is too much to expect that the undelivered installments of those unfinished speeches will remain undelivered. No such good fortune is in store for the country. The remaining installments may be expected to drop in at irregular intervals whenever there may happen to be a break in the running discussion before the senate.

The oft-asserted claim that the railroads are the pioneers in the development of the great west doubtless has its exceptions. For instance, the fact that the Northwestern railroad charges a prohibitive rate for shipping oil from the Wyoming oil fields in the vicinity of Casper is one of the greatest obstacles in the development of the resources of that state.

No Compromise with Socialism.

New York Sun. Roger Quarles Mills invokes the of compromise on a vital issue be-democracy and socialism. It cannot no compromise on the income tax. It must go.

Out of Evil Good May Come.

Indianapolis Journal.

At Hagerstown, Md., an old colored woman fell dead at the sight of Coxey's army. About three weeks ago a Pennsylvania farmer expired as the front of the procession came into his field of vision. If the present imitation of congress will only do likewise the march of the Commonwealers will not have been made in vain.

A Prospective Curiosity.

The talk about a compromise on the tariff which is heard from the friends of the Wil-son bill, shows that the democrats are more son bill, shows that the democrats are more scared about that bolt in their party on the measure than the republicans imagined. It will be hard to get a compromise that will suit the east and the south and southwest. A measure that would get the votes of Hill and Mills, say, would be something of a carriegity. of a curiosity.

> Intellectual Filtering Abroad. Chicago Herald.

The English editorial writers have heard The English editorial writers have heard of the Coxey movement at last, and we shall shortly be informed that "General Coxey, who was at one time mayor of Ohlo, has asked President Harrison's permission to serve as a volunteer in the campaign against the savage tribe known as Mugwumps, who are on the warpath and threatening the Chamber of Deputies at Boston," together with other intelligence of a valuable and authentic character.

Bonacum Must Go.

Dubuque Times.

Archbishop Hennessy has demonstrated that his course at the trial of Bishop Bonacum was not prompted by any prejudice in favor of the prelate. He has been making nal investigation at Lincoln, the re a personal investigation at Lincoln, the re-sult being that Bonacum will be removed and the Lincoln diocese be provided with a bishop in sympathy with the priests and laity. In other words the archbishop finds some of the charges are well founded and by a most politic courses saves the church from further scandal.

Rebel Raids on the Treasury. New York Tribune.

Rebel Raids on the Treasury.

New York Tribune.

But when it comes to allowing a rebel raid on the treasury, then all at once they discover that this is a rich country which can afford to pay its debts, and which ought not to ask its citizens to suffer losses on its account without remuneration. On every "private bill day" these rebel war claims appear as thick as flies in a molasses jug. The public cannot realize how vast is the amount of these cistos, nor how viciously they are being pressed, nor how recklessly they are being pressed, nor how recklessly they are being passed. A compilation of them was made by the Treasury department about a year ago, from which it appears that their exact sum total is \$174.83,509.82. They consectal sorts of charges. More than \$50,000.000 is for stores and supplies. The origin of these claims is substantially the same in all casts. Federal armies in the south had to live in order to fight, and found it convenient when in a hostile country, as armies have a way of doing, to call upon the people in the neighborhood for a few ions of hay, or barrels of beef, or bales of cotton, or other things useful for the construction of fertifications and the preservation of life. And now along come the children and the grand children of the people from whom these supplies were taken, with warm protestations of the loyality of their ancestors, and of an abiding faith in the generosity of a great and good government, for which their fathers fought and bied and died. Nothing can be more reckless than the manner in which this democratic congress is allowing these false and absurd claims. They are unbiushing steals, and the men who are promoting and passing them, so far as the morality of their proceedings is concerned, might just as well be making midnight raids on a bank or "lifting" purses in a crowded shop.

IT IS A CELEBRATED CASE

Editors from Maine to Texas Lampoon the Great and Only Scott.

DEFENDING THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

Unanimity of Opinion Among Disinterested and Unbiased Editors-Scott's Action in the Alleged Contempt Case Condemned.

Fargo (N. D.) Forum: Judge Scott of Omaha ordered Editor Rosewater sent to fail for thirty days-for alleged contempt of such circumstances that reader cannot help but be impressed that the judge was drunk or crazy.

Sac City (Ia.) Sun: For criticising in his paper the partiality of an Omaha judge, Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee was arrested Tuesday by order of that judge entempt of court, and sentenced to thirty days in Jail and a heavy fine, and sent jail without an opportunity to appeal and give bonds. It is one of the worst outrages against the freedom of the press ever committed in America. San Francisco Examiner: Editor Rose

water of The Omaha Bee was recontly sent to jail for contempt by a certain Judge Scott. The Bee had presumed to criticise the courfor having convicted one man and released another, the same charges and the same evidence having figured in each case. will probably find that a millston about his neck and a jump into the depths of the Missouri would be a comparatively loyous experence to the one in store for him Rapid City (S. D.) Journal: Rosewater of The Bee has just had a taste of prison life having been imprisoned for six hours under sentence of thirty days and a fine of \$500 or contempt of court. He was released after six hours, awaiting further hearing It may be the irrepressible editor of The Bee will not relax his vigilance in "roasting" Judge Scott. The truth of the above statement is shown in an editorial in the following morning's Bee, giving a resum-of the affair, of which the following is the osing paragraph: "Giving vent to his vio lent temper, his bitter prejudices, intolerance and bigotry, he showed himself to be another Jeffreys, better adapted to the played by Robespierre, Marat and Danton than to a place to whose safe-keeping the rights and liberties of American people are

Laramle Republican: The action of Judge Scott at Omaha in sending Editor Rosewater to jail for contempt of court was narrow arbitrary in the extreme. people are not in sympathy with any attempt at the suppression of free speech or the free-Iom of the press. Courts are servants of the people, and their actions should be subject o reviews by the press. In the Omaha casit was shown that the objectionable matter printed in the local columns of The Bee had not been seen by Mr. Rosewater until after the appearance of the paper. The editor very aptly stated in his defense that "if who own property, who run corporations, who employ men in various walks of life, if these men were held responsible for the criminal conduct of all their employes, there would not be jails enough in America to accommodate them

The action of Judge Scott will cause the utmost contempt for his court among the people of Nebraska. He will have cause to regret to his dying day the order which placed Rosewater behind the bars of the Douglas county jail.

Cleveland World: Judge Scott of Omaha has hit upon a very smart little scheme for perpetuating judges in office without regard for their fitness. He has sent Editor Rose water of The Bee and one of The Bee staff to jail for contempt because The Bee criti-cised him. The act complained of did not take place in court, neither was either of the persons punished a party in a suit be fore the court. Neither was any law violated. It was, therefore, none of Judge Scott's business, as a judge, what the paper said of him. If he was improperly criticised he had the same means of redress as a citizen that

other citizens have. He was entirely without jurisdiction to punish the two men. The Bee reporter wrote an article commenting on the fact that of two men caught in the act of robbing a railroad, one, who was without friends, was sent to the penitentiary, while the other, who was the son of wealthy parents, was dismissed without trial. The reporter used the word connection with his narrative. He was sent to jail, and Editor Rosewater, who knew nothing of the publication until he read it in the paper, was afterwards arrested and given the same dose. Judge Scott dis-regarded one of the rudimentary principles of the criminal law when he thus

his personal spite by a clear abuse of his judicial power. The judge attempted to carry his design into execution without giving Rosewater a hearing, but failed, as any one who ever met The Bee man might expect he would. He will undoubtedly hear a good deal more of the matter before he is through with it, and if he hopes to help his own case by punishing all the people who express the contempt the judge is entitled to he will have no time for the other duties of his

office for a year.

Courts form the line of demarkation between civilization and savagery, but when judges become tyrants they defeat the end for which they are created

Santa Barbara Press: One of the brainlest in Nebraska is Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee. In fact, he is regarded by any newspaper man of the east as a man of ideas, one who makes the craft better by his membership. He is small in stature, but in no other sense; he might be called the Omaha Lilliputian of Leviathan mind. This reminds one of Stephen A. Douglas, the Little Glant, who bore the democratic standard against Abraham Lincoln Here the analogy ends, for Douglas was defeated and Rosewater is never defeated. Judge Scott, who is not Great Scott or anything else, sent Rosewater to jail for holding that judge and his doings in contempt. facts were fully set forth in the Associated Press dispatches to yesterday's Press and have created considerable comment, all of seems to be in favor of the editor. Scott belongs to that school of beings who believe that an elevation to the bench, no matter how it is obtained, carries with it the right to ride rough-shod over opinion and to play the role of Sir Oracle whenever it suits him. Mr. Rosewater has no respect for that class of persons. brought before the bench upon which Scott seats himself like a Lord Jeffreys. Rosewater talked in his own behalf and con-cluded by saying: "If I have been guilty of any contempt at all, it is contempt of my fellow citizens for helping to become judge of this district. helping Judge Scott This sums up the whole case—up to date. But Scott will wish he had been less impulsive, we take it, before this cruel war is

over. He will find the power of that par-ticular press mightier than himself. A man who has given Nebraska its largest and finest building, whose pluck, energy and brains have built up The Bee to a national reputation and whose life has been devoted to the good of the people and the advancment of their interests, is not one to be silenced by a seven-by-nine judge. Trying to buildoze the editor is about as useless in Omaha as it is in Santa Barbara Steubenville (O.) Herald: The most outrageous piece of judicial tyranny yet re-ported in this country is reported from Omaha, where Edward Rosewater, editor of The Bee, was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days and to pay a fine of \$500 for alleged contempt of court. Without being given an opportunity to appeal, Mr. Rosewater was ordered taken to jail at once, and for six hours he was behind the bars, when the state supreme court granted a supersedeas and Mr. Rosewater was released until the case can be reviewed by the higher court.

The alleged contempt of court in this case was the publication of an article reflecting on the judge, which was inserted in the paper during the editor's absence. No doubt a man is liable for the unauthorized acts of his subordinates in civil matters, but it is a new doctrine to extend it to criminal cases. This, however, is not the gist of the Had the defendant personally ten and printed the article it would have made the proceedings no less a gross out-rage and a violation of personal rights. If the judge in this case had been libeled he had his remedy the same as any other citizen, and the defendant was entitled to a trial before a jury of his countrymen. This is not the first time where judges have

stepped beyond their powers and attempted to suppress their opponents by a revival of

ists then the most corrupt judge who ever sat on a bench is beyond the reach of crit-icism or exposure, as at the first intimation f such a thing he can incarcerate the de fendant in Jail. Mr. Rosewater owes it to himself and to the public to contest this piece of judicial usurpation to the end, and if the higher courts afford him no relief it is high time for legislation that will prevent a repetition of such an outrage.

ludge who sent Editor Resewater of The Omaha Bee and a reporter to Jall for con-tempt because The Bee criticised some of his judicial acts, is a weak and foolish man. He possesses some of the material that des-pots and tyrants are made of, but lacks in what is called "gray matter" in his mental makeup. Courts are not and should not be exempt from criticism and censure when they deserve it. Judges—even the best of them-are human beings, and are liable to the ordinary frailties of mankind. They are also public servants and are amenable to the public for their arts. It is to be hoped the time will never come in this country when the public press cannot discuss the proceedings of judges and courts just as freely as they can those of other public officials and institutions, subject, of to a fair trial before an unprejudiced tri-bunal and by a jury of fair men, for alleged This Omaha judge has placed himself outside the pale of respect. He will be, as a matter of course, unmercifully lampooned by Mr. Rosewater's paper on the slightest from the public because he has shown that

Springfield (III.) Register: The Omaha

ie doesn't deserve it. Butte (Mont.) Miner: The scene preented in Omaha, where Editor Rosewater has been thrown into jail because he is edi-tor of a newspaper, the local columns of which reflected upon the judge of the dis-trict court, cannot fall to command the attention of the thinking people of the coun-

try at large.
As the report shows, the offense committed was in allowing to be published in The Bee a local article accusing the court of showing partiality to certain criminals None of the allegations are denied; the truth of the article remains undisputed; it was shown beyond the shadow of doubt that the editor had nothing to do with the publication and was ignorant of its publication mtil he read it in his own paper. Notwithstanding these facts, Judge Scott

smarting under political criticisms received at the hands of Rosewater, ordered that the editor be confined in the county jail for thirty days. Unless the report is absolutely false, and there is no evidence of its falsity the Omaha judge has violated every prin ciple of justice, insulted the public intelligence and degraded the bench. Be it said to Rosewater's credit, he arraigned the judge in the very court room in which he presided

"I had rather rot in forty fails and prisons than to surrender what has been fought for by the fathers of this republic, which includes the liberty of the press to criticise public servants, and the courts are public servants as much as any other class, from representatives in legislative halls in capitol at Lincoln or Washington. I shall heerfully submit to this ordeal. It will not The Miner has a high regard for the courts

of the country. It believes that the judi-ciary should be respected, and that the highest test of citizenship in this free country is a respect for law and a willingness to aid every officer of the government in the performance of his sworn duty, but if the Omaha precedent is to be considered good law, then the right of free speech must be surrendered. It is evident that Judge Scott acted from political bias rather than a sense of justice. Editor Rosewater has committed many wrongs by persistently defending the course of the republican party, which reduced the country to a condition of stagnation and Coxeyism, but in his versy with Judge Scott he is clearly in the

Helena (Mont.) Independent: What reason is there why the judiciary should be entirely free from the same newspaper criticism appiled to the other two co-ordinate branches of our government? If an executive officer is remiss in his public duties he is not spared by the editor in his office. Neither is any member of a law making body who comes short of the full measure of his public duty. But the awful circle of judicial writh is drawn around a court room and the anathema of "contempt of court" kept hanging over the luckless head of any one who should dare to offer a word of criticism on any court proceeding, be it ever so notorious or flagrant. It has never been maintained that executive officers and law makers are free from mistakes and above suspici their motives, though the rule is that they are both capable and honest. The judges of our courts are no nearer infallible and no more free from the prejudices and weaknesses of human nature than those who makthe laws which the judges declare and which executive officers enforce. A recent incident which makes these re-

marks timely was the unseemly and vici conduct of Judge Scott of Omaha in his treatment of Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee. Mr. Rosewater was ar raigned for contempt of court in allowing to be printed in his newspaper a local article which it was stated that there was evidently some partiality shown criminals in the court over which Judge Scott presided. * * Evidence was introduced to show that Mr. Resewater knew absolutely nothing of the article complained of until he read it in his paper; he had no in any way inspired the article. In spite of this, however, Judge Scott berated the unoffending editor in a savage and ill-tempered

letters de cachet. If this power really ex- manner and hastened on to pass sentences without giving Mr. Resewater an opportunity to be heard. The sheriff was ordered to hurry the prisoner to the county jail to serve a sentence of thirty days. the good name of the state of Nebraska as soon as the matter was brought to the attention of the supreme court of the state a supersedeas was granted and Mr. Rose-water released until the case can be reviewed

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by the higher court. Though the liberty of the press to criticise servants, among whom are the fudges of the public courts, is sometimes used as a mask to hide personal enmity and political hatred, it is nevertheless the greatest butwark of free government. The press lays before the people, as a rule impartially, the proceedings of all public servants, discloses the ulterior motives of unfaithful and designing men who secure places of public trust, and lauds the faithful and conscientious labors of worthy and competent men. The press provides the public with the in-formation necessary to determine whether or not public servants, including judges, are the confidence reposed in them. Judges are not a class unto themselves above the obligations of accounting to the public for their official acts.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

General Kelly believes in the motto, More haste, less Spead. The city council of Chicago will not form-

ally receive the Kelly army. The spring elections are over.

Progress may be slow and the task tedious, but the experience will enable the Commonwealers to draft a truthful report on the condition of the roads. Since the involuntary suicide of a criminal

Rushsylvania, O., Buckeye newspapera

liscreetly refrain from the usual reflections on southern lynchings. A war of rates among Chicago hotels is brewing. Pretty soon the wayfarer will not be obliged to mortgage his purse for

three squares and a bed. Ponderous and cheering are the obltuaries of eastern publications on "The Passing of the Daltons." Meanwhile the Daltons are giving the usual picturesqueness to life in

The fact that a married man handled an oar in an English university boat race excites adverse comment. Yet there is no field for an exhibition of domestic

experience. Married men are at home in a Dr. Addison Hills, "the father of the Lake Shore railway," who fills the office of assistant to the president, has just cele brated his 87th birthday anniversary. He is hale and hearty, and performs his duties

with his old-time regularity and punctuality. Lawrence T. Neal, who is remembered in wail against the "emasculation of the Wilson bill" by the senate. Mr. Neal cheer-fully refuses to head an expedition in search the tariff plank which he and Colonel atterson launched during the stormy hours of the wigwam.

SLY SMILES.

Yonker's Statesman : The base ball umpire should be a good judge of diamonds. New Orleans Picayune: Ships are now made of iron; but they keep a log, all the same.

Chicago Tribune: Menu for restaurant keepers: In time of peas prepare for war on

Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly: She-Jack kissed Mabel last night and she cried. He-Why did she cry?

Chicago Record: Wouldn't It be lovely, iwendolen, if the ocean were vanilla ice ream? You and I, you know, are a couple of spoons.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: After all your fool jokes the bald-headed man is always a hopeful cuss. His motto is: "Never say dye!"

Puck: Mrs. Gadders—I have so much trouble keeping a cook. I can't get one that will stay more than a week. Mrs. Sauers (loftly)—My family is just the same size as yours and I have no tecorbic. trouble.

Mrs. Gadders-Yes; I've heard that your cook had an easy thing of it. She told my chambermaid that she had hardly anything to do except when company came

DON'T TOUCH. There's now a glory in the dawn, All gone are frost and storm; The robin on the verdant lawn Rakes in the early worm

There's perfume in the vernal air, The violet's odor faint, And signs confront you everywhere, Set out to warn you—"PainT."

THE LAWN MOWER.

Somerville Journal Somerville Journal.
Go get the old lawn mower cut,
And pollsh off the rust;
Put oil in all the little holes,
And clean out all the dust.
Do all you can to soften down
That irritating click,
And sharpen up the cutting knives—
You'll need it pretty quick.

The emerald whiskers on your lawn Will soon be getting long. The emerain whiskers on your is Will soon be getting long. The exercise of trimming them Will make your muscles strong So get the old lawn mower out— But make this little mem. Don't ever try to cut your grass Till after 7 a. m.

BROWNING, KING

Your money's worth or your money back.

It will soon be hot

Then if you haven't bought that Spring Suit



you'll wish you had. The best styles always go first. There are lots of them on the street today, and they are the nobbiest there are, too. We don't claim to be ab-

solutely perfect, but as near perfection as is ever attailed in this world; so near are our Spring suits to it this year. The back end of our store is jammed full of new spring style hats-hats just like hatters sell-at a dollar a hat less than hatters charge. But we are showing the finest line of spring suits for men and boys ever brought to this city. They range in price from \$10 up.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

S. W. Cor. Fifteenth and Douglas Streets.